

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st December 1906.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—	
Persian politics ...	1053	A ferry complaint ...	1059
The Amir and Hindus in Kabul ...	ib.	Babu Jogendra Nath Basu's pension ...	ib.
		The question of holding meetings of the Calcutta Municipality <i>en camera</i> ...	ib.
		Ticketing of private carriages in Calcutta ...	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
(a)—Police—		Nil.	
The recent alleged assault by the police at Mymensingh ...	1054	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
A chaukidari complaint ...	ib.	A railway complaint ...	1059
The policy of exchanging <i>lathi</i> for <i>lathi</i> deprecated ...	ib.	A railway complaint ...	1060
The Barabazar scuffle ...	1055	Appointment of Europeans and Eurasians as ticket-collector on the East Indian Railway ...	ib.
Obstruction of footpaths in Harrison Road ...	ib.	A railway complaint ...	ib.
The recent incident between the police and the Kabulis in Calcutta ...	ib.	A suggestion ...	ib.
The police, a strange animal ...	ib.	Offences against females on Indian railways ...	ib.
Head-constables in Eastern Bengal ...	ib.	Deficient supply of wagons to coal-fields ...	ib.
A road infested by lawless characters ...	ib.	A railway complaint ...	ib.
Recrudescence of theft in the province ...	1056	Two railway items ...	ib.
A matter for the notice of the Khulna police ...	ib.		
The chaukidari-tax ...	ib.		
An alleged confidential circular ...	ib.		
(b)—Working of the Courts—		(h)—General—	
The Andul gambling case ...	1056	The Fuller papers ...	1061
Mr. Justice Brett ...	1057	The partition in Parliament ...	ib.
The Jamalpur railway case ...	ib.	The Agricultural Department and cultivation of jute ...	ib.
The Jamalpur shooting case ...	ib.	A suggestion ...	ib.
The Hatipatti tea-garden murder case ...	ib.	"British prestige" ...	1063
(c)—Jails—		III.—LEGISLATION.	
Nil.		The Local Self-Government Amendment Bill ...	
(d)—Education—		The Bengal Local Self-Government Act Amendment Bill and the proposed tenancy legislation ...	
The Assam School Manual ...	1057	The proposed tenancy legislation ...	
The Sibpur Engineering College ...	1058	The Tenancy Act Amendment Bill ...	
"What is the object of the Universities Act?" ...	ib.	The proposed tenancy legislation ...	
Education in Bengal <i>pathshalas</i> ...	ib.	The proposed jute legislation ...	
The removal of the Presidency College ...	ib.	Musalman members of the Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam ...	
The proposal to remove the Presidency College, Calcutta ...	ib.		
Allegations against the Head-Master of the Khulna Government School ...	ib.	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Dr. Booth and Mr. Pope as candidates for the Inspectorship of Colleges ...	ib.	Nil.	
The grant to the Schoolbook Society ...	1059		

	Page.
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
Scarcity and export of rice ...	1066

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Officials and the <i>swadeshi</i> agitation ...	1066
"Fear of the <i>feringhi</i> ghost" ...	ib.
"You have made the foreigner your master" ...	1068
Price of the ensuing Industrial Exhibition ticket ...	ib.
Indian students in England and the <i>Times</i> ...	ib.
The Indian students and the <i>Times</i> of London ...	1069
A conception of India's political future ...	ib.
"The Social General Strike" ...	ib.
The Indian National Congress ...	ib.
"Faith in self" ...	ib.
Sir B. Fuller ...	ib.
The return home of Mr. Birendra Nath De, I.C.S. ...	1070
"A <i>feringhi</i> thrashed" ...	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

A postal complaint ...	1070
Sir Hamilton Smith's visit to India ...	ib.
Mr. Greer highly spoken of ...	ib.
The liberality of the Maharaja of Burdwan ...	ib.
Representatives of the Utkal Union Conference in Sambalpur ...	ib.
The proposed extraordinary meeting of the Utkal Sahitya Samaj ...	1071

URIYA PAPERS—*conold.*

Proposed appointments in connection with the ensuing Indian National Congress approved ...	1071
The Baripada branch of the Utkal Union Conference ...	ib.
An appeal to the Uriya nobility in behalf of the Utkal Union Conference ...	ib.
The recognition of the Utkal Union Conference as an adviser ...	ib.
A proposal to found an English middle school at Bargarh ...	ib.
Cattle stealing in Cuttack ...	ib.
Reforms in the temple of the goddess Biroja in Jajpur ...	ib.
Liberality of the Raja of Surangi ...	1072
Charity of the Raja of Bargarh ...	ib.
The tiger scare in Bamra ...	ib.
A tussle with a man-eater in Taleher ...	ib.
Depredations committed by tigers in Hindol ...	ib.
The high price of rice at Rampella ...	ib.
The high price of rice at Sambalpur ...	ib.
A fire in Cuttack ...	ib.
The weather in Rampella ...	ib.
Cholera in Cuttack ...	ib.
Public health in the Cuttack district ...	ib.
The weather and state of crops at Rampella ...	ib.
The weather in Cuttack ...	1073
The weather in Jajpur ...	ib.

ASSAM PAPERS.

1074.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Roznama-i-Mukaddas Hablul Mateen* [Calcutta] of the 19th November has the following:—

Persian politics.

ROZNAME-I-MUKADDAS
HABLUL MATEEN,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

The proposed alliance between our northern and southern neighbours with respect to Persia is a clear evidence of the fact that a mere hue and cry will do the Persians no good. A diplomatic treaty has been seen to take time to bear fruit. It is not known if the Parliament of Persia has inquired of its Foreign Minister, whether officially or privately, as to the nature of this alliance, and also if the Persian Chargé d'Affaires at London and St. Petersburg have thoroughly inquired into the matter and communicated the result to the Foreign Minister at Persia. It is to be regretted that Persia has no daily paper at present to deal with such questions. In fact, this is not the time for Persia to keep silent. She has every right to ask her nurses (meaning England and Russia), who are more affectionate than a mother, about the nature of this treaty. When the facts are known, a remedy can be found for the evil. How long are we to remain ignorant of our political life? Turkey having come to know of the treaty which was entered into between England and France in respect of Egypt, at once inquired about the character of the treaty and raised the Sinai and Akaba question simply to avert the evil effects of that treaty. In fact, we have every right to raise objections against the treaty between England and Russia in respect of Persia. It does not seem probable that our neighbours, seeing us silent, would out of mere shame leave us unmolested. So long as they find us ignorant of our own position, they will never hesitate to rob us of whatever land or money we may have. To oppress the weak and leave the strong unmolested is the policy of the age. It is for this reason that the vast empire of China could not make a stand against a handful of European soldiers, while the little kingdom of the Afghans has up to the present been able to keep its independence. Our inactivity will surely add to the boldness of our neighbours. It is true that the Foreign Secretary of England in the House of Commons characterized the treaty as being a commercial one. But this is a diplomatic way of saying things. We see that European trade is the forerunner of European diplomacy. The Europeans at first set foot in China as traders. In fact, that Russia and England should have thought fit to enter into an alliance in respect of no other country than Persia, clearly shows that the object of the treaty is to divide Persia between themselves. The first duty of Persia is, therefore, to enter into a similar alliance with some other Power and to boycott articles of foreign manufacture in order to counteract the mischievous effects of this alliance. China followed this policy with respect to America, and for the last twelve months or so the Indians have been boycotting English goods.

We should, however, proceed cautiously, so that our present friendly relations with the Powers may not be disturbed.

The paper then continues to exhort the Persians to be up and doing.

2. Referring to a report published in the *Oudh Akhbar* about the manner in which Hindus are treated in Kabul, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th November writes as follows:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov 24th, 1906.

We do not know how to praise the royal dignity and impartiality of the Amir, who is so generous and who has not different laws for different races of people residing in his dominion. Contrast with this the treatment which the Indian subjects of His Majesty King Edward VII receive at the hands of their European fellow-subjects in South Africa. A comparison between the Royalty of England and the Royalty of Afghanistan in this matter of treatment towards Indian Hindus will clearly show who is great and who is small. And yet the world is full of the Englishman's boasts about the civilisation and generosity of his nation. It is hoped that our Musalman brethren will take a lesson from the Amir's love of Hindus and consider whether it is wise for them to quarrel with Hindus.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BARISAL
HITAISHI,
Nov. 4th, 1906

3. With reference to the recent alleged assault by the police at Mymensingh, the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 4th November writes that it was only the other day that the Government Resolution on the administration of the police in East Bengal during last year bore testimony to the tact and restraint which had distinguished the conduct of the force. This certificate was given to the police really by that incarnation of oppression, Sir B. Fuller; but Mr. Hare had to put his signature to it. Anyhow, the present incident will, it may be hoped, succeed in attesting the correctness of that estimate of the character of the police. The people have no longer anything to ask for from the officials. The day is past when justice was administered by the law-courts, when people had faith in the law and in the courts, and when an appeal to the law had a chance of success.

JASOHAR,
Nov. 15th, 1906.

4. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 15th November publishes a correspondence in which complaints are made against the collecting panchayet of chaukidari circle No. 9 under the Gadkhali thana in the Jessore district. Formerly the assessment of the chaukidari cess of the circle used to be made in a public meeting held on a day previously fixed, and proclaimed to the villagers concerned. But this is not done by the present collecting panchayet, Babu Sarat Chandra Datta. He makes assessments at his own sweet will and without the knowledge of the parties concerned. Besides this, he has delegated the important work of collecting the cess to his illiterate son, Kedar Nath Datta. Kedar Nath has abolished the practice of proclaiming by beat of tom-tom the day on which he intends to realise the cess, and gives the charge of carrying the information to villagers to one or two chaukidars. And these chaukidars never take the trouble to give the information to more than one or two villagers, so that when on the fixed day Kedar Nath appears with a number of chaukidars for the purpose of realising the tax, many a poor villager fails to pay his due. The movables of the defaulters are immediately attached, and privately sold in four or five days, and the tax is realised with fine. Again, besides the fixed cess, something extra is realised from every tax-payer as the price of the receipt he receives for the tax he pays. He has also to pay an anna or two for the chaukidars' dress.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

5. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th November takes the *Sandhya* newspaper to task for advising people to resort to *lathis* in exchange for *lathis*, and says:—

The policy of exchanging *lathi* for *lathi* deprecated.

There is no certainty that if one takes up an attitude of firmness, the Government will bow before it. During the Sham-bazar riots, the Musalmans showed great unity and courage, but nevertheless they were harrassed by the police and the military in a manner one does not need to be reminded of. The police, timid as they are, may be afraid, and retire if one takes up an attitude of firmness, but the Government does not govern the country with the help of the police only. They have in reserve a more solid source of strength, which they can call out in case of necessity. The Kabulis on Harrison Road the other day drove back the police. But if a number of soldiers from the Fort had come up to support the police, would the turbulent Afghans have succeeded in driving back them too? How long could the unarmed Kabulis have stood before the rain of fire from the rifles of these soldiers? Blood would have been shed on both sides, but there can be no question as to the side with which the victory would ultimately have rested.

Suppose, following the example of the Kabulis on this occasion, we deal out *lathi* for *lathi*, and thereby incur the displeasure of the officials, and as a result our leaders are sent to jail. Will the loss which the country will suffer in consequence be in magnitude at all comparable to the loss which the imprisonment of a number of Kabulis would cause to Afghanistan? It is true that we have become objects of displeasure with the officials because of the part which we have taken in the *swadeshi* agitation, but have we been able to openly take an attitude of enmity towards them? It will not do for us to quarrel with the officials if we are to

succeed in the task we have undertaken. Even though we gain no assistance from the Government, we can still slowly and in reliance on our own strength advance in the desired path. But if they obstruct us, then adieu for ever to our hope for the future. Exchanging *lathi* for *lathi* may yield a temporary victory, but it is well to think what the ultimate consequences of this policy will be. Oppressing the weak is a failing which is not confined to the police of this country alone, but is shared more or less by every human being.

6. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipur] of the 22nd November fears that the result of the police defeat in its quarrel with the Pathans at Barabazar would be that the latter, who

The Barabazar scuffle.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Nov. 22nd, 1906.

were hitherto afraid of the police and punishment for committing any offence, will become still more unruly now.

7. Though the obstruction of the footpaths, says the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November, was the cause of a serious

HITAVADI,
Nov. 23rd, 1906.

Obstruction of footpaths in Harrison Road.

riot between the police and the Kabulis in Harrison Road the other day, the obstruction remains as before without the police taking any further notice of it. The police ordered the Kabulis to remove their things, but what of the hundreds of hawkers who display their goods on the footpaths for sale? These hawkers in most cases do so with the permission of the policemen on duty, and everyone knows how such permission is secured. The Kabulis were subjected to *zulm* because they do not know how the permission of policemen has to be secured. A reliable correspondent of this paper saw a policeman on the 17th idem carrying on negotiations with a hawker of shirts for the purchase of one in front of Rai Budri Das Mookim Bahadur's house. The correspondent has got the number of the constable.

8. With reference to the recent incident in Calcutta between the police and the Kabulis, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th November has an article headed the "Triumph of the Kabulis" in the course of which it writes

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

The recent incident between the police and the Kabulis in Calcutta.

that it has been now clearly proved that the police with all their enormous influence are as badly afraid of the Kabulis as is the ordinary Bengali citizen. The attitude the police took up on this occasion is unique in their record of such incidents, and is attributed by some to a desire on their part not to displease the Amir, whose subjects the majority of these Kabulis are supposed to be. But more probably it was due only to the good sense of the Deputy Commissioner of Police. In any case, the Kabulis on this occasion revealed to the view of the people a new side in the character of the police, and this is a matter for some congratulation and may in time lead to some good.

9. In the course of a long article on the police, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th November enumerates the various complaints of oppression and corruption against the

HITVARTA,
Nov. 25th, 1906.

The police a strange animal.

police, and concludes with a description of the humiliating part played by the Calcutta Police in the recent scuffle with the Pathans at Barabazar.

The following extracts are worthy of note:—

Cannot say of what beasts is the Indian police born. Since the *swadeshi* agitation, people have come to know as to what class of animals does the police belong. It uses its *lathi* on the weak and the respectable, and makes itself scarce when it has to deal with the strong. Perhaps Government itself knows that the police takes bribes and lets off those who have committed a crime.

10. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November speaks of the bad circumstances of hundreds of head-constables of police in Eastern Bengal, who were writer-constables under the old system, and says that they

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 22nd, 1906.

Head-constables in Eastern Bengal.

have to work hard for a pittance of Rs. 9 only per month. The Police Commission recommended a pay of Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 for them. But the authorities seem to be very hard upon them.

11. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th November publishes a letter pointing out that the road between Kandi and Berhampur has for some time past been

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

A road infested by lawless characters.

unsafe, in that part of it which is about a mile off from Kandi town. A large number of bad characters reside in the two

villages of Manoharpur and Bagbati in this neighbourhood, and after nightfall they infest the road and lift packages of goods and valuables from passing vehicles. These lawless characters are known to and are protected from prosecution by the influence of many selfish vakils, mukhtars, etc., of Kandi town.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 24th 1906.

12. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the frequent occurrence of theft in Sanaparha, Sibpur, district Howrah, and says that the police is showing culpable indifference and inactivity in the matter. The editor says that reports of recrudescence of theft are pouring in from all quarters, including different parts of Calcutta and its suburbs. Will not the authorities wake up the officers of the Police Department?

KHULNAVASI,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

13. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 24th November draws the attention of the Khulna police to the fact that two Europeans have of late been riding every evening at about 7 or 8 P.M. towards the steamer ghat at that town on bicycles without lights, and that, as a consequence, on the previous Wednesday, one of them ran over a boy of six or seven.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 27th, 1906.

14. Referring to Mr Morley's reply to a recent question asked by Mr. Weir in the Commons regarding the chaukidari-tax, the *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 27th November expresses a hope that Sir Andrew Fraser will see his way to abolishing this tax.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 27th, 1906.

15. The following is a translation of a circular which the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 27th November learns from a trustworthy source has been sent to all *panchait* in Backergunge by the Police Sub-Inspectors of that district:—
CONFIDENTIAL.]

To , Panchait, UNION.

You will make careful enquiries touching the items contained herein concerning your Union and submit a reply at an early date:—

- (1) Is there any village *samiti* in the Union? Is there any branch of the Barisal Swadesh Bandhav Samiti?
- (2) What are the names and addresses of the President, Secretary and members of that *samiti*?
- (3) How many sittings of the *samiti* have been held up to the present time, and what work is being done?
- (4) What are the names of the complainants and defendants in the cases which have been decided by village arbitration, and what were the subject-matters of those cases?
- (5) Give the names and addresses of the persons who have been socially punished, through the efforts of that *samiti*, for having sold or used *bilati* articles. The *bilati* articles that were sold or used should be named.
- (6) State how many looms are being worked within the Union, specifying the number worked in each house where they are used.

Signature.

Sub-Inspector,

Police-station

The editor remarks:—"Is the above circular being actually circulated? If not, let the authorities contradict the fact. If it is being circulated, what is its object and why has it been marked 'confidential'?"

(b)—Working of the Courts.

HOWRAH
HITAISHI,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

16. Referring to the Andul gambling case in which the accused persons have been found guilty and punished by Babu Manmohan Chakravarti, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 24th November says:—

It is not yet time for us to pass remarks on the merits of the case, because it is sure to go up to the higher courts in which we have still some faith. We shall here give to the reader only a glimpse of the manner in which justice is dispensed in the lower courts. The above case was at first in the

file of a Musalman Deputy Magistrate, but for some unknown reason it was subsequently transferred to Monmohan Babu's file. Not only this case, but a number of other cases also in which the police is concerned have been similarly transferred from other courts to Manmohan Babu's court. We are consequently led to believe that the District Magistrate of Howrah has "reserved" the services of this particular Deputy Magistrate for purposes of conviction; else why should all the cases in which the police is concerned be transferred to his court? In one place of his judgment in the Andul case the Deputy Magistrate has said that when the police was armed with *lathis* it ought not to have retired before the gamblers. Does he then advise the police to use its *lathi* rightly or wrongly at every place?

17. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th November cannot regard with any pleasure the replacement of Mr. Justice Mitra and Mr. Justice Holmwood by Mr. Justice

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

Brett and Mr. Justice Gupta on the Criminal Appellate Bench of the Calcutta High Court, for Mr. Justice Brett's strict judicial independence is suspected by many to be warped by prejudices he imbibed during his work as an executive officer.

18. Referring to the Jamalpur railway case, the same paper

DAILY HITAVADI.

The Jamalpur railway case.

says that the accused white man has, as usual, been acquitted. That some one shot at the workshop coolies is sure, and it is equally sure that the offence was not committed by any police servant, because the gate of the workshop was closed and Macmillan was the gate-keeper. After the occurrence the police came to Jamalpur in full force. And both the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner were present at the place. Why, then, was not the really guilty person apprehended? If the local police was unable to trace him, why did it not call for the services of able detectives from Calcutta? Why did not the authorities of the East Indian Railway Loco office make over the guilty man to the police? Such questionings naturally raise a suspicion in men's mind that there has been some foul play in the matter. It is a case in which no police servant is implicated, so that Government will not run the risk of losing its prestige if justice is done in it. If justice is not done in the case, people will lose their last remnant of faith in British rule. If the authorities refuse to do justice in any case in which a white man stands guilty of breach of the peace, the Indians will take it for granted that the English Sovereign does not care for the lives of his subjects and that he will not bestir himself even if white men go on shooting black men in villages instead of shooting animals in jungles. If it is the intention of the authorities to create such feelings in the minds of the people, then let not the guilty man in the Jamalpur incident be apprehended. Let him rather be banqueted, just as the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner were banqueted when they were investigating the case. But if it is the intention of the British *raj* to establish peace in the country and command the reverence and faith of the Indian people, then let it make arrangements for the apprehension of the real offender with the help of clever police officers, the East Indian Railway authorities, the Railway Board, and the workmen of the Jamalpur workshop.

19. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th November draws the attention of the higher judicial authorities to the Jamalpur shooting case, in which the trying officer discharged the accused who were Europeans.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 26th, 1906.

The Jamalpur shooting case.

20. Referring to the decision in what is known as the Hatipatti

HITVARTA,
Nov. 25th, 1906.

The Hatipatti tea-garden murder case.

(Assam) tea-garden murder case reported by a contemporary of Assam in which the accused, a European tea-planter, was let off with a fine of Rs. 40 only, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th November sarcastically observes: since the planter saved the deceased from further suffering, he deserves a reward. What is the Royal Humane Society doing just now?

(d)—Education.

21. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 20th November regrets that

TRIPURA HITAIISHI,
Nov. 20th, 1906.

The Assam School Manual.

Mr. Hare on a recent occasion, in reply to an address of welcome, gave it as his opinion that th

Assam School Manual did not hamper the spread of education in the province. After expressing a fear that the provisions of the Manual may soon be extended to Eastern Bengal, the paper concludes with the remark that the only effect of any such extension will be to encourage the formation of national schools.

MEDINI BANDHAY,
Nov. 21st, 1906.

22. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 21st November says that a scheme to remove the Sibpur Engineering College to Kharagpur is in the contemplation of the authorities, and gives its approval to it. It is, however, not yet settled whether the scheme will be at all carried into effect.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 22nd, 1906.

"What is the object of the Universities Act?"

23. The following occurs, says the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of 22nd November, in the letter which Mr. Risley addressed to Sir B. Fuller on the 15th July last in connection with his resignation:—

"They (the Government of India) would prefer to rely upon the gradual effect of the new University regulations which aim, they understand, at discouraging the participation of students in political movements by enforcing the responsibility of the masters and the managing committees of schools for maintaining discipline both in and out of school hours."

The object of the new University regulations is then to prevent students from taking part in politics.

SANJIVANI.

24. The same paper says that the education that is given in Bengal *pathshalas* does good to nobody except a few authors and book-sellers. The subjects that are taught are generally too high for boys of tender years, and consequently cram goes on everywhere. It is considered an essential part of education to learn to praise and admire the English in everything, and it is from this point of view that Lee Warner's book has been made a text-book for the Entrance Examination. Little boys reading in *pathshalas* should be made to read nothing more than is contained in that old book "*Srishubodhak*." It now behoves the middle-class people of Bengal to take charge of the education of the lower classes of the country.

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

The removal of the Presidency College.

25. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th November discountenances the proposal to remove the Presidency College to the suburbs as one which, if carried, will not do much good to the students, while it will involve an enormous expenditure.

SWADES,
Nov. 26th, 1906.

The proposal to remove the Presidency College, Calcutta.

26. Referring to the proposal to remove the Presidency College, Calcutta, to some part of the suburbs of the city, the *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 26th November writes as follows:—

We are of opinion that if it is possible to remove all colleges, then let the Presidency College also be removed. If not, the college premises should be extended on its present site by the acquisition of adjoining tracts of land. Arrangements should also be made to clear the College Street, Harrison Road, Machua Bazar Road, Amherst Street, Sukea's Street, and the neighbouring places of women of the town. If this is done, the morals of the students will be safeguarded.

KHULNAVASI,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

Allegations against the Head-Master of the Khulna Government School.

27. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 24th November, writes that the Khulna Government School has been steadily deteriorating since Babu Joges Chandra Das its present Head-Master, assumed charge. Whatever his merits may be as regards strictly teaching work, he is quite inept in maintaining discipline among the students, many of whom now attend school not to study, but to write love letters and to indulge in merry chit-chat amongst themselves.

SWADES,
Nov. 26th, 1906.

Dr Booth and Mr. Pope as candidates for the Inspectorship of Colleges.

28. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 26th November says:—

Dr. Booth and Mr. Pope have stood candidates for the post of Inspector of Colleges of the Calcutta University. Dr. Booth did not prove himself efficient in inspection work in Assam. Mr. Pope is, however, eminently fit for the above post, as he showed undoubted ability in inspection work in the capacity of Director of Public Instruction, Burma. And it is admitted on all hands that Dr. Booth has not the calmness, forbearance and the uniform courtesy of Mr. Pope.

29. It is rumoured, says the same paper, that Mr. Earle, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is consulting the opinion of school and college authorities as to the advisability of continuing the Government grant to the Schoolbook Society. Our Government took umbrage at the action of the Governments of Germany, Austria, France, and other countries in helping their sugar-industries with bounties, and passed a law against bounty-fed sugar. And now it will be culpable on its part not to discontinue its bounty to the Schoolbook Society. It is, therefore, hoped that the wrong which Sir Alfred Croft did for supporting the late Mr. Brown of the Society will not be continued by Mr. Earle.

SWADES.
Nov. 24th, 1906.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

30. The *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 17th November complains against the *ijardars* of the Khadinan and Dharma-ghata ferry ghats under the Bagnan thana in the Howrah district. They are accused of realising fares at the rate of 2 pice, whilst the authorised rate is one pice per passenger. The ferry boats are not manned by expert *manjis* but with cow-boys, so that passengers are often put to great danger, and obliged to get down into water and mud. The conduct of the ferrymen towards women and illiterate low-class people is very overbearing. The attention of the authorities is drawn to the matter.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

31. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says:—
At last the Calcutta Municipality has sanctioned a monthly pension of Rs. 75 for Babu Jogendra Nath Basu. The conduct of the *feringhis* in this matter has been such that none, who is not blind with love for them, will desire to have any more connection with them. There was a regular fight between the Chairman of the Municipality and its native Commissioners over the matter, though, of course, no blows were exchanged. Dr. Cook has given a fair slip to the Municipality and gone to England, but the *feringhis* have nothing to say to that.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 22nd, 1906.

32. Referring to the proposal now before the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality to invest the Municipal Chairman with the power of holding any meeting of the Municipality *en camera*, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November says:—

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 23rd, 1906.

How long will the Commissioners bear this corpse of local self-government on their shoulders? Were they not able in the meeting held the other day, to enter into the real motive of the municipal authorities who have got the Government at their back? Do not the clever Chairman and his faithful Commissioners and followers know that the money of the Municipality is public money and that the servants of the Municipality are paid by the rate-payers? They know it. But the fact is that just as a honeycomb is usurped by man after it has been filled with honey by bees, so the authorities usurp our Municipalities as soon we have placed them on a good financial basis. But the pity is that we do not realise our position and our English lords do not speak out their minds. And this gives use to useless discussions. When will there be an end of the working of this political witchcraft in India?

33. The same paper suggests that all carriages belonging to private persons in Calcutta should be numbered and ticketed, just as is done in the case of motor-cars, because in their present unticketed condition, it becomes hard and often impossible to trace any one of them which may have run over a man or done any other harm to the public.

DAILY HITAVADI.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

34. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th November, after complaining of the inconvenience caused specially to dealers in curds by the abolition of the Burdwan-Howrah local train, suggests as a remedy—

BANGAVASI,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

(1) that the down Benares passenger be timed to arrive at Howrah a little earlier than now; or

(2) that the down train which now is timed to leave for Howrah from Bandel after 1 p.m., should start from Pandua station.

BIRBHUM VARTA,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

35. The *Birbhum Varta* [Birbhum] of the 24th November writes that packages of goods which reach their consignees after having passed through the hands of the

A railway complaint.

railway officials at Sinthia are frequently found to have been tampered with. The matter demands notice from the proper authorities.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Nov. 23rd, 1906.

36. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 23rd November says that if the East Indian Railway authorities wish to appoint only Eurasians and Europeans as ticket-collectors on their lines, they should take care to appoint well-educated and well-bred Europeans and Eurasians only, because, unless that is done, native gentlemen will not think it safe to travel on the railway with ladies.

Appointment of Europeans and Eurasians as ticket-collectors on the East Indian Railway.

RATNAKAR,
Nov. 24th, 1906.

37. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 24th November says that passengers from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to stations on the East Indian Railway down Asansol have to

A railway complaint.

change trains at the down platform of the latter station. But the booking-office of the station is situate on the up platform, to which one has to go by an overbridge, so that if any of the passengers happens not to have a through ticket he has to suffer great inconvenience for procuring a down ticket, especially if he has children with him who must be presented to the booking-clerk for half-tickets. Great inconvenience is also felt if one has women with him. The railway authorities are therefore requested to establish a booking-office on the down platform of the station.

HITVARTA,
Nov. 26th, 1906.

38. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th November, in noticing accidents to passengers and others passing by the road which crosses the railway line near the Pandua railway

A suggestion.

station, points out that all these accidents would have been avoided if the railway authorities had built a bridge over this crossing.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 26th, 1906.

39. A correspondent of the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 26th November, after expressing his indignation because offences committed against Indian females on railway lines are not properly punished, proceeds to discuss how

Offences against females on Indian railways.

these offences may be prevented. After dismissing as unsuitable the suggestion that Indian females while travelling on railways should always be armed with sharp daggers, he goes on to suggest that female compartments in carriages should always be situated between two compartments for males, from which they should be screened off, so that while one may see through the partition freely, one cannot push even one's fingers through it. The objection to this arrangement will be that it will not be strictly *purda*, but that cannot be helped.

RATNAKAR,
Nov. 24th 1906.

40. The *Ratnakar* [Asansol] of the 24th November says that for some months past there has been a deficiency in the supply of wagons to coal-fields along the East Indian Railway. Great loss is thus being caused to

Deficient supply of wagons to coal-fields.

the proprietors of the mines. It is a pity that this state of things should occur every year in the management of a railway which is owned by the Government.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 28th 1906.

41. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 28th November publishes a letter narrating how, on the 24th idem, the passengers who arrived at Pandua station by the up train

A railway complaint.

which arrives there at 8 p.m. had to get out of their carriages through the windows, because before the doors of all the compartments could be unlocked, the train began to move off the platform.

SANDHYA.

42. A correspondent of the same paper suggests the propriety of intermediate class compartments on the trains on the Eastern Bengal State Railway being marked

Two railway items.

inside with a prominent Bengali notice to show that the fare charged on them is one and a half times that on third-class carriage compartments, so that passengers who now in their hurry wrongly enter an intermediate class

compartment mistaking it for a third-class one, may find out their mistake soon and change into their proper carriage at the next station.

The correspondent further suggests that the sweetmeat vendors at railway stations should be compelled by the terms of their contract with the Railway Company, to supply drinking water even to those passengers who will not buy their sweetmeats.

(h)—General.

43. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 17th November writes that the publication of the Fuller papers does not throw any new light on the cause of the resignation,

The Fuller papers.

and the papers as published only go to show that what was surmised as the cause of the resignation is, after all, the true cause. The truth is that the Government of India, under hints from the authorities in England, was compelled to remove Sir Bampfylde for his arrogance and tyranny, but afraid lest the letting out of the truth should detract from the influence of officials generally with the people and appear as a concession to public feeling, that Government has masked the main causes of the resignation under a cloak of political cunning and put forward a minor cause to do duty for the major cause. It is true that the public have seen through this mask, but nevertheless it shows Lord Minto's political attitude. Government would have felt itself compelled to get rid of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, on the ground that he had inaugurated an un-British system of rule, even if, playing as he had played the rôle of an agent for the European merchants, he had not set himself to repress the *swadeshi* agitation and the student community and recommended to the University the disaffiliation of the two schools at Serajganj. It was Sir Bampfylde's own unbounded arrogance and lack of foresight that afforded the Government of India an opportunity of saving the reputation of the official community.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

44. Referring to Mr. Morley's reply to the recent interpellations in the House of Commons on the subject of the partition of Bengal, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 22nd

The partition in Parliament.

November writes as follows:—

Mr. Morley has plainly said that the partition was a wrong act, but that it cannot be reversed because, in his opinion, the disadvantages of setting aside all the operations which have followed it will far more than outweigh those arising from the errors of the original change. Politicians of Bengal will, therefore, have to prove that, compared with the evils that have been and will be wrought by the partition, the disadvantages of setting aside the new administrative machinery will be nothing. Those evils are as follows:—(1) It has greatly raised the cost of administration and will do so more in future; (2) it will introduce maladministration into the country; (3) it will create anarchy by setting race against race; (4) it will create disloyalty in the country, and (5) it will, by giving rise to different laws in the two parts of the divided province, deprive the administrative machinery of all order and system. It is useless to press on the authorities the harm that the partition will do to the Bengali people by causing a split in their body and thus weakening it and hampering its development.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 22nd, 1906.

45. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that there is no hope of the country being benefited by the Agricultural Department, Bengal. The energy and activity of

The Agricultural Department and cultivation of jute.

that department is now engrossed by the cultivation of jute, which is doing incalculable harm to the country by supplanting the cultivation of paddy. Ignorant cultivators get some ready money in their hands by selling jute, squander it in a few days and then turn beggars or thieves. Theft has thus increased in Eastern Bengal, and where there is plenty of food there can be no increase of theft. The Agricultural Department will, in the long run, prove the cause of the ruin of the country.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Nov. 22nd, 1906.

46. In reviewing the last annual report of the Postal Department, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 25th November acknowledges the various improvements tending to the

A suggestion.

benefit of the public which have been effected during recent years, and

HITVARTA,
Nov. 25th, 1906.

advocates the payment of grain compensation allowance and increased pay to the post office agents who carry out no less onerous duties than the branch and village postmasters.

After quoting the Postmaster-General's Circular No. 15 of 11th October 1893 relating to the allowance of schoolmaster-postmasters, the paper points out that an offer of such a low allowance as Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a month would be scornfully rejected by even the peons and *chaprasis*.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 26th, 1906.

47. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 26th November has the following in its English columns:—

"British prestige."

There is no gainsaying the fact that the august personages sent out to govern India and to administer law and justice to its people are doing greater harm to Great Britain than all her bitterest enemies put together can be expected to do. Nay, they are shaking the very foundation of British rule in India. It is really a pity that the Government at home and the British statesmen with all their foresight seem to take no notice of the fact, though fully cognizant of it, on the score of sham prestige. For facts in support of our contention we need not go to pre-Curzon days. The partition of Bengal is a standing monument to the memory and glory of Lord Curzon. It is still fresh in our memory in what hot haste the *zubberdust* Viceroy got it sanctioned by the Secretary of State and gave effect to it in the teeth of violent opposition from the people affected by the measure. Mr. John Morley, the present Secretary of State for India, with all his liberal instincts, declares from his seat in the House of Commons that it is a settled fact, though the Indian people have spent much powder and shot—ink and paper—to get it unsettled. This obstinate disregard of public opinion has given a rude shock to the feelings of the people and has well-nigh confirmed them in their belief that under the ægis of the British Government a thing once done cannot be undone, however wrong or erroneous it may otherwise be. The Secretary of State himself admits that the partition measure has been a grave political error, nay he even goes the length of suggesting something like a vote of censure to be passed upon the present Ministry; but for all that he does not see his way to unsettle it unless "he is in possession of new facts from reliable authority." Why this dogged pertinacity to perpetuate an admittedly erroneous measure? Simply because it was conceived and given effect to by the Indian Government with the sanction and approval of the Government at home.

As if to make the cup of misery full, Lord Curzon appointed Sir (then Mr.) Bampfylde Fuller, his right-hand man in the matter of partition, to the satrapy of the favourite province of his creation. As ordained by fate, Sir Bampfylde played the rôle of a veritable despot, creating a feeling of alarm and unrest through the length and breadth of the province. His was a régime of circulars published from day to day, curtailing the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by the people. His lieutenants here and there established a reign of terror in their respective jurisdictions, trampling under foot law and procedure. The entire executive service was demoralised, the effect whereof is still to be seen in certain areas. In fact, the gentlemen placed in charge of the administration of law and justice have so grossly abused their power that the Indian people have lost all faith in British justice.

We may cite the Mymensingh incident as an illustration in point. Quite a number of respectable gentlemen and students have, as our readers are aware, the other day been mercilessly belaboured by the police, but none of them is, we hear, applying to any law-court for redress. The idea of a damage suit in a civil court has also been given up.

Now, according to the British constitution, law is no respecter of persons, and in this keen sense of justice centres the security and permanency of British rule in India. These administrators by their thousand and one vagaries have given a lie direct to this important proposition and have led people to believe that there is one law for the European and another for the Indian. So, as we have said above, the Anglo-Indian officials deputed to this country are doing greater harm to England than her worst enemies. Loss of confidence in the sovereign power by a subject nation is an evil which ought to be remedied at once. The authorities should, therefore, lose no time in reading the signs of the times and acting accordingly before it is too late.

III.—LEGISLATION.

48. Referring to the Local Self-Government Amendment Bill, the *Howrah Hitaishi* [Howrah] of the 17th November says that even as it stands at present local self-government is a source of great oppression and persecution to the people of the country. Exorbitant rates are realised from them, and they are made to suffer all sorts of inconveniences and hardships. The above Bill aims at making the situation still worse. District Boards and Municipalities will be brought under complete official control, taxes will be enhanced, and rates will be realised at bridges constructed by the self-governing Corporations. The authorities will continue to treat the people with contempt so long as the latter do not acquire sufficient power, and it is the present agitation which alone can give them that power.

HOWRAH HITAIISHI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

49. With reference to the Bengal Local Self-Government Act Amendment Bill lately introduced into Council, the *Pratihar* [Berhampur] of the 23rd November regards the proposal to take power to enhance the road-cess as the outcome of a desire to benefit the European merchant by offering him new facilities for the investment of his capital in the construction of light railways in the country, and the paper concludes with an expression of opinion to the effect that the road-cess, as it is, is far too heavy a burden both on zamindar and raiyat to be increased without serious jeopardy to the prosperity of the country.

PRATIHAR,
Nov. 23rd, 1906.

With reference to the proposal to grant to selected zamindars the benefits of the certificate procedure, the same paper writes that in Government khas mahals, the statements of amounts due which are submitted by the tahsildars are taken as accurate and the rents are collected accordingly. But care should be taken when zamindars are armed with certificate powers to see that none of their officers collect rents on the basis of incorrect accounts.

50. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 18th November clearly sees the hand of a Settlement Officer in the proposed tenancy legislation. His hatred of zamindars, which has had the effect of extremely harassing the zamindars and raiyats of one district, is now about to work the ruin of the zamindars of all Bengal. If the proposed method of distinguishing between good zamindars and bad is adopted, educated zamindars will cease to be able to act independently. Government revenue officers will stop any enhancement of raiyats' rent by a bad zamindar, but they will not interfere if a good zamindar does the same thing. Then, again, the conceding of summary powers in the matter of the realisation of rents to certain selected zamindars will produce heart-burning both amongst those who get the privilege and amongst those who do not. Zamindars will, to gain this power, sacrifice their independence, social dignity, honour, riches and all, and move at the beck and nod of the Collector.

BARISAL
HITAIISHI,
Nov. 18th, 1906

In connexion with the preparation of records-of-rights, the inhabitants of Backergunge know to their cost, the manner of wisdom and consideration with which disputes and cases under sections 103 and 106 are decided. The settlement Deputy Babus, in their haste to get the work done as quickly as possible, decide that Ram's property is Sham's and *vice versa*. It is to be hoped that the zamindars of Bengal will not be tempted by the illusory bait which is being held out to them in the shape of facilities for the summary realisation of rents. These facilities will be granted to individuals, and to secure their continuance one will have perpetually to keep licking the feet of the officials. The result will be that the zamindar will fare worse than the raiyat. The zamindar will be able to do nothing to his raiyat while the raiyat will begin harassing his zamindar. It will mean ruin to the country if the Bill becomes law in its present form. It will create a new administrative machinery designed to exclude the zamindars from the service of their country.

51. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November offers the following criticism on the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill:—

HITAVADI,
Nov. 23rd, 1906.

The Tenancy Act Amendment Bill. We cannot say why, all of a sudden, Government's heart has melted with pity for the Bengal zamindars. We will not

discuss whether the Government's attention has not been drawn towards the subject of the tenancy law by the efforts or under the advice of certain zamindars who are accustomed to flatter the Government. But whatever the cause which has brought about the proposal for amendment, we feel quite sure, judging from the nature of the amendments proposed, that they will do more harm than good to the zamindars of Bengal.

Government's object is to slowly sap the foundation of the Permanent Settlement and bring the zamindars under its complete control. It was with this object—the object, that is, of depriving the zamindars of their strength and power—that the tenancy law was first introduced. The law that was enacted with the ostensible object of protecting the meek and submissive cultivator from the oppressions of oppressive zamindars, has had the effect of alienating the raiyat from his zamindar. When the raiyat saw that the Government was unfavourably disposed towards the zamindar and that the law was in his own favour, he naturally commenced to slight the zamindar and the zamindar met with various difficulties and inconveniences in realising his rents. The effect of this was that the former good relation between the zamindar and the raiyat came to an end.

Government is now trying to tempt the zamindars, saying that it will give them the benefit of the summary procedure obtaining in the khas mahals for the realisation of the arrears of rent. No one, of course, questions the facility afforded by the system prevailing in the khas mahals for realising rent. But everybody can see how reprehensible and oppressive the system is. Under it everything a raiyat possesses is sold if he fails to pay his rent on the exact date fixed. Such a system of realising rent may look well in a khas mahal of the Government, but a rigorous system like this is probably not prevalent in any other country of the world. Government is willing to let the zamindars use this procedure for the realisation of rent. But it will not confer this favour on all zamindars. It will divide the zamindars into two classes, good and bad. It will confer the privilege only on those who are classed as good and only if they consent to have their accounts inspected from time to time by Government's officers; otherwise not. The Chief Secretary to Government was not far wrong when he said the other day that every zamindar would approve of the innovation. But it may be asked how many zamindars will consent to have their accounts examined by public officers. In fact, the conditions which will accompany the bestowal of the privilege will in future do immense harm to the zamindars by making them completely dependent on official favour. The smallest thing done against the wishes of the authorities will make a zamindar liable to have his name transferred from the class 'good' to the class 'bad,' and that will not be a trifling insult. The zamindars, in truth, will have completely to sell themselves in order to secure the privilege of collecting their rents easily. Formerly the zamindars of Bengal possessed great powers. Those powers have to a large extent disappeared, and even the little of them that remains will cease to exist in the future. We therefore give the zamindars this timely warning.

So much for the zamindars. The proposed amendments ought also to be considered from the raiyat's point of view. Will it not increase oppression, if the raiyat's failure to pay his rent on a fixed date makes all his property liable to be sold by the zamindar? There are a thousand and one means for securing the certificate of officials. Clever zamindars will know how, considering the circumstances in which they may be placed, to avail themselves of those means to keep the officials pleased, and then there will be no one to keep a check on the oppressions they commit on their raiyats. The inevitable result will be that the poor raiyat will be quite undone. Who does not know how *happy* the raiyats are in the khas mahals? It is strange that the kind-hearted Government should, instead of rectifying the oppressive rule prevailing in its own *khas mahal*, in a manner encourage zamindars also to commit oppression on their raiyats. The result of such a measure as that proposed by the Government can, indeed, never be good.

In conclusion, we would request the zamindars of Bengal to make a strong protest against the proposed amendment. We would also ask the Government to look more to the probable hardships of the raiyat than to what will conduce to the convenience of the zamindar. A civilised Government should not

be so cruel to the raiyat as to make him liable to the loss of all his property on failure to pay all his arrears in one day. The Tenancy Act very closely affects the interests of both raiyat and zamindar, and we hope Sir Andrew Fraser will do nothing rashly or without proper consideration.

Another point has also to be taken into consideration in amending the Act, namely, that the same tenancy law should remain in force both in West and in East Bengal.

52. The following is a summary of the comments of the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 24th November on the proposed Tenancy legislation:—

BANGAVASI.
Nov. 24th, 1906.

(1) The Bill should have been taken up in the Imperial Council, just as Act X of 1859 was passed by that Council. Act VIII of 1869 was indeed passed in the Provincial Council, but it involved only one change of principle, viz., the transference of the trial of revenue cases from the courts of the Collectors to those of the Munsiffs. And, finally, Act VIII of 1885, which the present Bill seeks to amend, was also passed in the Imperial Council. It is desirable that the amendments should be considered by the same body as that which made the law which is proposed to be amended. Legislation affecting even a single province is taken up in the Imperial Council when it involves large and important questions of principle. Act VIII of 1885, as a piece of legislation of this kind, was considered in that Council. And as the Act now applies to two distinct provinces, there is all the more reason why any amendments to it should be passed by the Indian Legislative Council, so that they may apply equally to both the provinces. It is not too late yet to get the present Bill transferred to that Council, for was not Act VIII of 1885 at first introduced into the local Council, but subsequently taken up and passed by the Indian Legislative Council?

(2) With reference to the proposed section 158A, zamindars will no doubt be provided with an easy means of collecting rents, but it will act as a temptation to them to remain for all time wholly under the influence of the officials, from the Lieutenant-Governor down to the Deputy Collectors. The work of preparing records-of-rights will have to be undertaken for every district, which means extra expense both to Government and to the zamindars. And besides this, preparation of a record-of-rights will operate to create ill-feeling between zamindar and raiyat, where no such feeling hitherto existed. And the fact that this record will have to be periodically revised, implies that both zamindar and raiyat will each constantly remain in an attitude of defence against the other as regards the maintenance of his own rights.

(3) Even in those areas for which a record-of-rights is undertaken and prepared, all zamindars are not to get these powers. Each will have to apply for them through the Collector. What applying through the Collector implies we know very well. The zamindars will get them if only they "can satisfy Government that their accounts are properly kept up and if they are known to be men of such probity and force of character as not only to be incapable of misusing these powers personally, but also to be able to prevent misuse of these powers by their servants." How can Government judge of the presence or absence of this force of character? Sub-section (2) of the proposed section 158A suggests a fear that the zamindars are being tempted by the bait of some slight advantages in the matter of the collection of their rents into binding themselves by terrible bonds.

(4) The proposal to offer facilities to zamindars for collecting their rents has our full sympathy. Barring the points referred to in the preceding paragraphs, we have no objections to the other provisions of the Bill. The conceding to zamindars of the powers under which Government collects rents from *khas mahal* tenants is advisable. The rent-rolls, accounts, collection papers, etc., of any zamindar who asks for these powers should be examined, verified and checked by a Deputy Magistrate deputed by the District Collector, and he should then be given the right to collect rents by issuing certificates which will be treated in the Civil Courts as decrees. Sub-section (4) of the proposed section 158A is a most desirable improvement in the law, which will have the effect of saving time and money without hurting anybody's interests. We trust sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 158A should be changed,

so as to make it a general rule that all zamindars who ask for these rights may get them.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Nov. 22nd, 1906.

53. After condemning the proposed jute legislation, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November proceeds to state as its opinion that the steeping of jute in water constitutes a serious danger to the health of the population concerned, all the evidence of chemical experts produced by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the contrary, notwithstanding. And unless this source of annoyance is stopped by Government, breaches of the peace may well be provoked in connexion with it.

ISLAM,
Nov. 26th, 1906.

54. The *Islam* [Calcutta] of the 26th November writes that the fact that the number of Musalman members in the new Legislative Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam is equal to that of Hindu members, although the former community constitute 80 per cent. of the population of the province, is a violation of the pledge Lord Minto gave to the recent all-India Musalman deputation to the effect that "the interests of Musalmans would be safeguarded in the matter of seats in the Legislative Council," and on that account has caused the greatest pain amongst Musalmans generally.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Nov. 20th, 1906.

55. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 20th November says that although the price of rice has fallen a little, rice is still selling at $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers for a rupee. The suffering of the poorer classes due to this high price is very great. But the authorities are indifferent to it. Formerly famines used to be announced and relief measures taken on the price of rice rising to less than 10 seers for a rupee. It is rumoured that some English merchants are already making advances to cultivators in the *rark* country for rice for the purpose of export. Both the authorities and the people of the country should combine to prevent export of rice during the ensuing harvest time.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

KHULNAVASI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

56. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 17th November writes that the English people are as much the ruling race in India as a race of merchants. With them commerce comes first and empire next. This is shown by the history of their connexion with India, how the East India Company, beginning as a purely trading concern, ended as rulers of the land. The high officials who come out to rule the country nowadays try more to foster English trade than so to foster the agriculture and trade of the country, that its inhabitants may increase in prosperity and happiness. The *swadeshi* agitation has thus indirectly hurt the interests of the officials, and that is why, on the plea of putting down sedition, they are discouraging that agitation.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 21st, 1906.

"Fear of the *feringhi* ghost."

57. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st November writes as follows on the "Fear of the *feringhi* ghost":—

That we must compete with the *feringhi*, that we must bring him to his knees, that we must act towards him in the same spirit in which he does towards us, and that otherwise there is no coming out victorious of the present struggle,—the very mention of all this makes our countrymen think always of powder and shot and leaves them despondent and terror-stricken.

But who says that powder and shot are invariably necessary where one is to be terrified? Is it really by the strength of this powder and shot that the *feringhis* are now ruling over us? Each district contains as a rule two or at most four *feringhis*. Is it then by the force of arms that these two or three *feringhis* keep the entire district in the hollow of their hands? How many troops have the *feringhis* got in this country of Bengal? There are no European troops anywhere in it, except in Calcutta, Dum-Dum and Barrackpur. And yet a handful of *feringhis* is ruling at will over eighty million Bengalis. Are they doing so by the strength of their powder and shot?

The truth is that the *feringhis* did not conquer our country by the strength of their powder and shot, and are not ruling over it now by that strength either. The *feringhi's* rule in India is based on a gigantic magical illusion. The *feringhi* has produced this illusion, and by its help is making the thirty millions of India move at the sign of his finger. The great fear which the people of this country have for the *feringhi* is like fear of the ghost.

Can the mischief wrought by a ghost ever be corrected by powder and shot? Who would be foolish enough to go to fight the ghost in a dark night armed with a sword? The proper treatment for ghosts is found not in powder and shot but in incantations. If the fear of the *feringhi* ghost is to be laid, the help of incantations will have to be taken. Unless this fear of the ghost is removed, even twenty thousand cannon placed in proper position will not enable you to do anything.

And what does the fact that after a long time the *feringhi* has got really alarmed at what we say, mean? That they have got alarmed, does anybody yet fail to understand? If they had not got alarmed, would they have puzzled their heads in the way they are doing about our domestic concerns? If they had not got alarmed, would the *Times of India* and the *London Times* have resorted to so many tricks and devices to win over the Congress? Would those who never before mentioned the Congress by name, seek to-day as they are doing, to point out repeatedly to the Congress its proper path of action, unless they had got alarmed?

What does it matter to the *feringhi* whether the Congress is divided into two or two hundred parties? The *feringhi* newspapers have never until now admitted that the Congress has any influence or authority. Why, then, are they now thinking out devices to bring the Congress under their thumb? Why are the English newspapers, including even the *Times*, repeatedly adjuring the Congress forcibly to eject Tilak and Bipin Pal with their followers and to continue to be guided for all time by the counsels of Bhupen Babu, Mr. Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in the future as in the past? Whence comes this sudden love for the Congress? We are told nowadays that many Englishmen in their hearts like the Congress very much and would be willing to contribute their quota of strength to that body, once these roughs are turned out of it. And, besides, Government will in that case, little by little concede all the rights and liberties which the Congress has been asking and agitating for so long. Have these things no significance? Is there nothing significant in the fact that men who two years ago used to dismiss the Congress with a snap of their fingers should at the present time show such eagerness to get that body under their control? Those who do not understand this have no right to talk of politics at all.

It cannot be denied that the *feringhis* have got alarmed. And, the cause of their alarm is the new strength in the country, the new ideal, the new spirit, and the *feringhi* wants to banish the followers of this new ideal from the Congress. He is deeply anxious to break up this new party. That he is afraid of this new party is a statement which probably will make everybody laugh. For can a lion shrink in terror from a jackal? Can a hero of mature years shake at the prancings of a milk-fed infant? And what have the new party got that the masters of such an extensive empire will get afraid at a little show of impudence on their part? Does not the *feringhi* know the limit of their powers? Does he not see that they are not backed up by anything more than clappings of the hands? Why then should he be afraid of them? If they had secretly plotted and prepared to upset English rule, and like Titu Mir had collected men and marched forward with drum-beating, then probably the *feringhi* would have treated their attempt lightly.

What, then, is the *feringhi* afraid of? He is afraid, because he knows that though this party shall not for the present be able to cope with him in open fight, still if they can by the exercise of coercion in social relations, once begin to influence people's minds, then they shall be able to stop the wheel of his administrative machinery from moving in the twinkling of an eye. The *feringhi* knows that by popularising all over the country this resolution to boycott things foreign they can strike at the root of his trade. He knows that if, as subjects, they simply pay the taxes and refuse to accept service under him, if in obedience to this principle the chaukidar, the constable,

the Deputy, and the Munsiff and the clerk, not to speak of the sepoy, all resign their respective functions; *feringhi* rule in the country may come to an end in a moment. No powder and shot will be needed, no sepoys will have to be trained. Everything will be achieved by the boycott—the boycott of the *feringhi's* manufactures, the boycott of his schools, of his law-courts and of service under him, and in the end the cessation of all kinds of contact with him. This is the weapon by wielding which we can bring the *feringhi* to his knees. The *feringhi* is so afraid of the new party because they wish to spread the boycott.

The men of the new party are staking their lives to carry out the *swad shi* vow by establishing the boycott. They wish to shake off the fear of the *feringhi* ghost. The *feringhi* has absolutely not the power to put obstacles in the way of the fulfilment of this *swadeshi* vow on our part. If he is ill-advised enough to adopt the policy of demons and come forward to render the *swadeshi* agitation abortive, then the flame of the anger of the *Rajarshis* and *Brahmarshis* will be lit up and fire will be shot back for fire.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 22nd, 1906.

58. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says:—
“You have made the foreigner your master.” The greatest harm that *feringhis'* rule has done to India is not that the Indians have been deprived of high posts in the public service or that they are subjected to contemptuous treatment and assault, but that *feringhi* ideas and influence have corrupted their interior and made slaves of them in every act of their life. They have made the *feringhi* master of their household, given him the charge of the education of their children, and made him master of the entire trade and commerce of their mother-country. The real owners of the house have been driven out of it, and foreigners have usurped their place. There is no harm in the *feringhis* remaining in our country, but they must remain as our guests. Those English-educated Indians, who have become slaves of the *feringhis*, say that we must live as partners with them. What an idea! The house is mine, I am the owner of household, and I shall divide it with somebody else? Do not pay any heed to what those slaves may say, they are *demi-feringhis*. In the ensuing Congress this new standard of liberty must be unfurled by establishing boycott—boycott not only of salt and sugar, but of everything *feringhi*. We shall not allow our children to be educated by the *feringhi*, nor help the *feringhi* in the work of administration by taking part in the *feringhi* Councils. We shall establish our own law-courts and, so far as we can, ourselves direct our arts and industries and ourselves do what is good for us. At present, we have only one relation with the *feringhi*, and that is only to pay him taxes and obey his laws. The management of the Congress must be wrested out of the hands of the *demi-feringhi*, else everything will be spoiled. Tilak is coming. Let us all join him and raise the cry of liberty.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
Nov. 22nd, 1906.

59. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 22nd November says that, considering the high prices that are prevailing nowadays, the price of a ticket for admission to the ensuing Industrial Exhibition should be fixed not at Re. 1, but at annas 4, else poor artisans and labourers will not be able to see the Exhibition and profit by it. In the Exhibition of 1883, the price for a ticket was annas 4. It is hoped that the Exhibition authorities will consider the matter. The loss that may be apprehended to occur on a reduction of price will be made up by the much larger sale which such reduction will ensure.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Nov. 23rd, 1906.

60. Referring to the solicitude of the *Times* of London to create in the minds of Indian students in Great Britain good feeling towards the English people, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd November says that the *Times* is mistaken if it thinks that it is the Indian students receiving education in England that are ultimately responsible for the spread of an anti-English feeling among the Indians. On the contrary, the tastes and feelings of these students are generally found to be more or less Anglicised and pro-English. As a matter of fact, it is the misdeeds of the proud, overbearing and Imperialistic English officials that are alienating the love and respect of the Indian for the Englishman.

61. Commenting upon the sympathy shown by the *Times* of London towards the Indian students in England, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 26th November advises them not to forget the duty to their own country, being seduced by the kind expressions of that paper.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Nov. 26th, 1906.

62. The editor of the *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 25th November writes as follows, in reply to a correspondent putting his own interpretation on the article headed "The past and the future" which appeared in its issue of the 18th idem (see Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 24th November 1906, paragraph 64):—

YUGANTAR,
Nov. 25th, 1906.

(1) It is true unreservedly that anarchy is better by far than our present state of well-regulated slavery. It is therefore rather preferable for the Indian, devoid of manliness and therefore helpless as he is, if India, deprived suddenly of the presence of the English, becomes a scene of anarchy.

(2) We whole-heartedly desire a final settlement for India this time. If India is still to remain alive on earth, then let it not be any longer a life passed in uttering wails from throats tied in chains. Rather let India disappear with glory, in the same way in which Nineveh, Babylon and other ancient countries have disappeared. But if India is to live at all, let slavery to England be her last slavery. The very conception of a new slavery for her chokes us. Let India have no other fate in store for her than either a cup of nectar imparting a new life or a submergence for an eternal sleep when she takes a plunge in the sea of nectar, crimsoned with blood.

63. In the columns of the same paper, a correspondent writing from America expatiates on the principles and the successful organisations of boycotts, giving illustration from European and American history. He quotes largely from a book entitled "The Social General Strike," by Arnold Roller.

YUGANTAR.

64. The same paper has the following:—

YUGANTAR.

Let the Congress become first a real Congress, let it stand forth as a body really representative of India, and then it will itself judge of its own proper line of action. If at the present time, any party of Congressists, by dint of speech-making and enthusiasm or under the influence of an undue sense of self-importance, drags the Congress in its present infant stage into any new paths of action, it will have thereby dug the grave of that assembly. The Congress must therefore at the coming session be first made to constitute itself as a really representative assembly of India, and then the verdict which it will give, will have to be abided by, by all patriotic Indians.

The paper concludes by counselling all patriotic Indians to work together to get a really representative constitution for the Congress.

YUGANTAR.

65. The same paper has the following:—
"Faith in self." Animate our countrymen, uneducated, harassed and trampled on by the foreigner as they are, with the belief that they are men, that they were born to do good to the world and to punish the oppressor. Make them understand that they also can achieve the impossible. Fill their hearts with faith in themselves and then you will see that workers and money, the lack of which you now lament, will in a moment's time both be forthcoming. If you can awaken amongst them faith in themselves, the flag of India's independence will of itself be raised aloft, otherwise agitation and Congress will all prove vain confusion. Know for certain that the seed of India's advancement lies in this faith in self.

66. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 26th November says:—

SANDHYA,
Nov. 26th, 1906.

Sir B. Fuller. Lat Fuller desired to enter Parliament, but he has given up the idea. It is said that he is going to Egypt. The English now want to suppress the Egyptians. And the services of a reckless and lawless man like Sir B. Fuller will be of great use in the matter. He has procured service in the Egyptian Survey Department. Here we have Mr. Jack's deeds and there we shall have Mr. Jack's elder brother's deeds—the glory of the English will fill the world.

SANDHYA,
Nov. 28th, 1906.

67. Referring to what has appeared in the *Englishman* newspaper about the return home of Mr. Birendra Nath De, I.C.S., the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 28th November writes as follows:—

Birendra Nath, you need not fear. You are a hero and devoted to the service of your mother. The *feringhi* is trying to instil a false fear into your heart. No human or divine law ordains that if one has to take service one must turn a traitor to his mother-country. The impertinent *feringhi* is plainly saying, "If you are a *swadishi* we shall not give you service," as if the *Englishman* is master of the public service. But, then, Secretary Carlyle may be at the root of the affair. However that may be, there is no cause for fear at the *Englishman's* impudence. It will be enough if you do your work well according to your own will.

SANDHYA:

68. The same paper writes as follows:—

"A *feringhi* thrashed." Yesterday a funny incident took place in a tram-car on the Shambazar line. Five *feringhi* passengers were playing tricks with the native passengers and cutting jokes at their cost, when a Bengali gentlemen got into the car. One of the *feringhis* caught his legs between his. The gentleman instantly got out his legs with force and gave the *feringhi* a sharp kick. The five *feringhis* were then and there quieted down, and as long as they were in the car kept quiet. Do you see how excellently the Kabuli medicine works in the constitution of the *feringhis*? Nowadays *feringhis* have become very oppressive in tram-cars, specially in cars on the Kidderpur and Bhowanipur lines. It will be well if a few boys keep watch and ward in that quarter. Of course, they must have the Kabuli medicine with them. An application of this medicine in a small dose to any oppressive *feringhi* will not be an unlawful act, and will save people from dancing attendance at the law-courts of the *feringhis*.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

69. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 17th November states that the Sub-Postmasters of Baliana and Talpatia in the Puri district returned certain issues of that paper, marking the words "Not known" on their covers, though the addressees had regular delivery up to date. This sudden disappearance of the addressees makes the writer suspect that there is something wrong in the working of the sub-post offices concerned. The writer requests the postal authorities to pay attention to the matter.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

70. Referring to the mission of Sir Hamilton Smith, who has been instructed by the Secretary of State for India to make certain enquiries in the centres of manufacture and trade in India, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th November suspects that the Indian mills and other manufactories in India have an unfriendly visitor in him. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 10th November simply informs the public of his visit without giving any opinion.

GARJATBASINI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

71. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 17th November supports the *Utkaldipika* in the latter's statement that Mr. Greer, the Commissioner of Orissa, has earned a reputation for justice by reinstating two Government servants, who had been dismissed by the Cuttack Collector, in their respective posts.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

72. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th November praises the Maharaja of Burdwan for his liberality in giving an order from Europe, where he is touring, to grant extra remuneration to those of his servants in India, who are drawing monthly salaries of less than Rs. 20 and who are suffering from the high prices of food-stuffs in that country.

UTKALDARPAN,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

73. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 19th November is of opinion that the presence of three representatives of the Utkal Union Conference in that town has improved the feelings of the Sambalpur people towards that institution. A meeting was held in the Sambalpur Fraser Club to hear the

representatives, whose speeches were heard with rapt attention by a large audience. The speakers were interrupted with frequent applause. The speeches made an excellent impression on the minds of the hearers, some of whom replied in suitable terms.

74. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 19th November agrees with its contemporary of the *Prajabanthu* in the latter's proposal to hold an extraordinary meeting of the Utkal Sahitya Samaj at Berhampur, Ganjam, in connection with the fourth annual meeting of the Utkal Union Conference.

MANORAMA,
Nov. 19th 1906.

75. The same paper approves of the appointment of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as President-elect of the ensuing Indian National Congress, of Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, as President-elect of the Indian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to be held in connection with that Congress, and of Sir Chandra Madhab Ghosh, as President elect of the Social Conference to be held in connection therewith.

MANORAMA.

76. The same paper states that the Baripada Branch Association of the Utkal Union Conference held a special meeting in that town to collect subscriptions to meet its own expenses as also those of the Conference. An executive committee was also appointed to help the objects of the Conference.

MANORAMA.

77. The *Gargabasini* [Talcher] of the 17th November exhorts the nobility of Orissa to join the ensuing meeting of the Utkal Union Conference without any demur. The Conference has for its object the economical improvement and the industrial development of Orissa. It is, therefore, the duty of the Rajas and zamindars in that province to do all that they can to further its interests.

GARGABASINI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

78. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th November approves of the action of Government in inviting the opinion of the Utkal Union Conference as to the advisability of transferring the Ravenshaw College with its attached institutions from its present site to one of the two new alternately proposed sites.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

79. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 19th November supports the proposal of one of its correspondents to start an English Middle School at Bargarh, which is the headquarters of the Bargarh tahsil, as that is the fittest place for the establishment of such a school. Proposals were made for such an institution in that place as far back as 1892. The sum invested in scholarships for the students of the Bargarh tahsil who may be willing to join the Sambalpur High School may be re-appropriated and treated as an initial fund for the establishment of a middle school in that tahsil, Government undertaking to bear the expense of its maintenance. The writer hopes that the proposal will engage the attention of Government at an early date.

UTKALDARPAN,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

80. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th November regrets to note that some men belonging to the *Pan* and other low castes are in the habit of stealing cattle from the houses of their owners and selling them off at very low prices in distant places. The writer quotes instances of such crime, and warns the cattle-owners to be very careful about this their valuable property.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

81. The same paper supports the action of Babus Gopikanta Bose and Hariballabh Rai of Jajpur, who succeeded in inducing the servants of the goddess Biroja in that town to abolish salt and sugar of European manufacture from the precincts of the temple and to substitute those articles of Indian manufacture in their places. The writer observes that the example of the Biroja servants should be followed by those of Jagannath and Barahanath in that town.

UTKALDIPIKA.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

82. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 17th November speaks highly of the liberality of the Raja of Surangi, who advanced paddy and money to a large number of weavers, who would otherwise have been compelled by circumstances to leave their homes in Surangi and search for employment in Calcutta or other important centres of trade in India.

GARJATBASINI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

83. The *Garjat Basini* [Talcher] of the 17th November notices the liberality of the Raja of Bargarh, who fed and clothed the poor and the helpless in his State on the last full moon day. A sum of Rs. 300 was also distributed among the poor Brahmins of the State on that day.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

84. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 17th November states that four men were killed by tigers at Debdurga and two at Ganganana and Dandasingha villages in that State. The tiger-scare has been so great that peasants are unable to go out at night to their paddy fields to protect the ripe paddy from the attack of wild boars, which eat it to their heart's content.

GARJATBASINI,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

85. The *Garjat Basini* [Talcher] of 17th November states that a man named Damodar Sahu of Derong in that State was suddenly attacked by a tiger at night, but Damodar was bold enough to fight with the wild beast for a long time and to kill it eventually by heavy strokes of his hunting axe.

GARJATBASINI.

86. The same paper states that tigers are committing devastations in different parts of Hindol with impunity. The Depredations committed by Manager, Babu Syam Sunder Nanda, is therefore compelled to lead several hunting expeditions into the forests of that State, which abound in those wild animals. He has found it necessary to engage the services of some Cuttack *shikaris*, who, in company with Hindol *shikaris*, are doing good work. Hindol is noted for its tigers, and if Mr. Nanda succeeds in putting a check on the depredations committed by those animals, he will have conferred a great boon on the people of that State.

UTKALDARPAN,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

87. The Rampella correspondent of the *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 19th November states that notwithstanding a good paddy crop there, rice sells at 12 seers per rupee, and this is due to the constant export of that important article of food from that place.

UTKALDARPAN.

88. The same paper states that rice sells at 12 seers per rupee at Sambalpur, but it is not always available at that rate. The Marwari merchants are busy in exporting rice from that place.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

89. The *Utkal Dipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th November states that a house in Petni Sahi in that town was burnt by fire in the last week.

UTKALDARPAN,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

90. The *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 19th November states that cough and cold prevail in Rampella owing to the presence of damp and humid weather.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

91. The *Utkal Dipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th November states that cholera has broken out in Telinga bazar in that town, the Mahanta of Khambakula, who was staying in that bazar, having fallen a prey to it. Two other men have also died of the disease. The writer advises the Cuttack Municipality to take precautionary measures at an early date.

UTKALDIPIKA.

92. The same paper states that fever, cough and cold prevail in different parts of the Cuttack district and that this is due to a change of weather.

UTKALDARPAN,
Nov. 19th, 1906.

93. The Rampella correspondent of the *Utkaldarpan* [Sambalpur] of the 19th November states that there was slight rain in the last week and that the prospects of the *rabi* crops are bright.

(1073)

94. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 17th November states that there was rain here and there in that district in the last week. Rain is not desirable at this time of the year.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Nov. 17th, 1906.

95. The Jajpur correspondent of the same paper states that the sky is clear, the winter has set in, and fever prevails.

UTKALDIPIKA.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

THE BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 1st December, 1906.

31. The Umbelina (Gollum) of the 11th November states that there was rain here and there (but distant in the last week). It is a desirable at this time of the year. The Japan correspondence of the 11th November states that the sky was clear and the sun was out in the morning. The Japan correspondence of the 11th November states that the sky was clear and the sun was out in the morning.

MAHARAJA CHANDRA BHATTACHARYA

Calcutta, 11th November 1902

The Hon'ble Secretary to Government
Calcutta, 11th November 1902

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 1st December 1906.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(h)—General—	
Nil.		Co-operative Credit Societies	510
		The Fuller papers	ib.
		Ditto	ib.
		The Arms Act	ib.
		A seventh member for the Viceroy's Council	511
		Ditto	ib.
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		The Lieutenant-Governor and the Lewis Jubilee	ib.
(a)—Police—		Sanitarium phthisical ward	ib.
Nil.		Injudicious elation	ib.
		Sir Andrew Fraser's <i>sid</i>	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—			
The constitution of the Criminal Bench of the High Court	509	III.—LEGISLATION.	
The Kemp case	ib.	The Rent Bill	511
(c)—Jails		The Bengal Tenancy Bill	512
Nil.		Ditto	ib.
(d)—Education—		Ditto	ib.
Nil.		Sanitation in Bengal	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—			
The Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation	509	IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
Calcutta Corporation affairs	ib.	Nil.	
Ditto	ib.		
The Calcutta Municipal Corporation	ib.	V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		Nil.	
Nil.			
(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Railway to Darjeeling	510	The ensuing Congress	513
The Bengal-Nagpur Railway	ib.	The war of races and the East and West	ib.
		Divergence between Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's professions and actions	ib.
		Hints to leaders	ib.
		An Indian for the Secretary of State's Council	ib.
		India's poverty	ib.
		Thoughts on the Russian revolution	514
		The Muhammadan Vigilance Committee	ib.
		Ditto	ib.
		Present-day administration	ib.
		How the English are deadening their moral perceptions	ib.

REPORT PART II

NATIVE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN INDIANA

Work ending October 1st December 1900

NEW YORK

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in Indiana during the year ending October 1st, 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana, and the second showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the United States.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana during the year ending October 1st, 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana, and the second showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the United States.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana during the year ending October 1st, 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana, and the second showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the United States.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana during the year ending October 1st, 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana, and the second showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the United States.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana during the year ending October 1st, 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana, and the second showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the United States.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana during the year ending October 1st, 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana, and the second showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the United States.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana during the year ending October 1st, 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana, and the second showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the United States.

The following table shows the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana during the year ending October 1st, 1900. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the State of Indiana, and the second showing the results of the investigation of the native-owned enterprises in the United States.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1751. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* points out that the presence of Mr. Justice Brett on the Criminal Bench is likely to cause consternation in the land. There is no doubt that this learned Judge acts according to his own lights, but unfortunately his previous training was bad, as he was under executive authority. Now that he is on the Bench, let him forget his past service and remember that he is a Judge in the highest tribunal in the land.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Nov. 1906.

1752. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* states on good authority that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam would have thrown Mr. Kemp overboard if the recent cases brought against him had ended in conviction. It is true that he was acquitted, but does this acquittal carry any weight? Eye-witnesses in leading positions in society stated on oath that they had seen Mr. Kemp assaulting Babu Fani Bhusan, a delegate, and that his constables were prostrating persons with *lathi* blows. What is more, Mr. Kemp, in the course of his evidence in the contempt case, admitted on oath that assaults had been perpetrated on the Conference delegates under his orders, and that he, too, might have taken part in the general onslaught. All these facts are known to the authorities, and if they consider that Mr. Kemp has been sufficiently whitewashed by his acquittal, they are at full liberty to think so. The public at any rate have a different opinion, and are now convinced of the futility of seeking protection from executive high-handedness by resorting to the law Courts. The people of Mymensingh have shown this in a practical manner, and it is hoped that the Backergunge public will follow their example.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
24th Nov. 1906.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

1753. *Bande Mataram*, commenting on the rumour that Mr. Allen will shortly vacate the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Corporation, says that it was only a year ago that he was confirmed in this appointment and that it is too early to remove him. If this system of frequent changes is not going to be discontinued, then the sooner the Corporation has a non-official Chairman the better. This view is shared by many official members of the Corporation.

BANDE MATARAM,
26th Nov. 1906.

1754. The *Indian Nation* cannot see its way to approve of the changes that are being sought to be introduced in regard to the transaction of business by the Calcutta Corporation. Limiting speakers to a fixed time, introducing a system of closure, and closing even general meetings of the Corporation to reporters, if two-thirds of the members so desire, are all in the nature of retrograde steps, and long experience has shown that freedom and publicity are after all the best. Long and pointless speeches have doubtless caused annoyance, but evils of this kind are not best combated by forcible restraint. 'Let no excuse be furnished for sweeping away the last vestiges of the old system.'

INDIAN NATION,
26th Nov. 1906.

1755. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* considers that Mr. Allen, the Chairman, is doing a friendly act by not only converting the Corporation into a close official body, but by treating the elected Indian Commissioners with scant courtesy. This is exactly what is needed to undeceive those Bengalis who think that they can be Municipal Commissioners and self-respecting citizens at the same time.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th Nov. 1906.

1756. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the rate-payers of Calcutta should lose no further time in asking for the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act, so that at least the same number of Commissioners as of old may be restored and the constitution of the Corporation framed on the model of the Bombay Corporation, which has been working so satisfactorily.

INDIAN MIRROR,
27th Nov. 1906.

The journal hopes that the matter will receive attention in Parliament.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canal and Irrigation.

BEHARER,
23rd Nov. 1906.

1757. Referring to the important extensions that are being carried out in connection with the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar Railway, the *Beharer* hopes that the Railway Board will consider the 'extreme desirability' of constructing a line from Kissenganj (Purnea district) to Siliguri, so as to establish a through North Bihar route to Darjeeling.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
27th Nov. 1906.

1758. The *Hindoo Patriot* draws the attention of the Traffic Superintendent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to the letter of its Ghatsila correspondent regarding the stoppage of trains at that station. The complaint that there is no conveniently timed train for Calcutta is a very legitimate one and should be met by the railway authorities, as Ghatsila is rising in importance as a health resort. Either the Bombay mail should halt at Ghatsila, or a direct passenger service established between that station and Howrah.

(h)—General.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Nov. 1906

1759. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that if Mr. K. G. Gupta has of late been employed 'in the interesting craft of catching fish,' Mr. K. C. De, another Bengali civilian, was employed on a no less interesting game, namely, that of starting what are called "Co-operative Credit Societies." The object of these Societies is the formation of State-controlled agencies for advancing loans on easy terms to poor artisans, agriculturists, and others. The object is thus most laudable, but nevertheless the entire scheme is viewed by the people with vague suspicion, and, mysteriously enough, it is felt that it will turn out to be another 'huge humbug.' This public distrust of a praiseworthy scheme, especially at a time when the country is making strenuous efforts to develop its arts and manufactures, shows to what extent the Government is distrusted. The Greeks are feared even when bearing gifts! It is felt that these Societies might encourage what the people do not want and discourage what they do want. The State should set about regaining its former prestige.

BEHARER,
23rd Nov. 1906.

1760. The *Beharer* regrets that the Fuller papers have been published, as their publication is not calculated to serve any useful purpose. They contain nothing that was not already known, and make it clear that it was for the best that Sir Bampfylde Fuller resigned and that his resignation was accepted.

NEW INDIA,
24th Nov. 1906.

1761. *New India* writes that the policy of repression inaugurated by Sir Bampfylde Fuller was clearly inspired by Lord Curzon. Had the policy succeeded, neither Mr. Morley nor Lord Minto would have troubled to reconsider or modify it. But the policy failed and Sir Bampfylde Fuller went down with it. Taking this view, the journal regards the publication of the Fuller papers as 'a most serious tactical blunder.' The documents clearly show that the Government got rid of Sir Bampfylde Fuller because an organised attempt was being made to render the administration of the new province "impossible." Lord Minto admitted this in his correspondence with Sir Bampfylde Fuller. Thus a 'few weeks of determined passive resistance helped to bring the Government of India almost on its knees'—a circumstance that proves the worth of a policy insisted on in the columns of *New India*.

NEW INDIA,
24th Nov. 1906.

1762. *New India* characterises the passing of the Arms Act as a great outrage on the elementary rights of citizenship, the stringency of the executive regulations which make the possession of arms impossible as a still greater outrage, and the searching of respectable houses on the suspicion that arms are concealed therein as the greatest outrage of all. Of course the law allows the Government to do all that its nervousness prompts it to do, but there is a higher law in obedience to which Indians 'may refuse to submit to these outrages.' The time is ripe when every unjust law must be disregarded. The Arms Act is such a law, and the people should not treat it as binding on them. The Government is at

liberty to impose any conditions it likes, but the conditions it imposes must be binding on all its subjects, irrespective of colour. If they are not, they lose their moral authority and justification, and the section of the people they seek to brand with the mark of political servitude are at liberty to refuse to acknowledge them. Not only are Indians required to take out licenses for fire-arms, but such licenses are without reason refused when applied for! It thus becomes the distinct duty of every honest citizen to challenge the authority of such unjust laws, and, as a practical protest against it (*sic*), to prepare or procure by any means they can, any arms they may desire to have, and to refuse to give them up at the command of the executive. An organised campaign of passive resistance in regard to this matter should be got up at once, and the restrictions imposed by the Arms Act upon the elementary rights of free citizenship should be disregarded and defied openly.'

1763. While expressing its appreciation of the proposal to appoint a seventh member for the Viceroy's Executive Council, reserved for an Indian, the *Bengalee* hopes that the choice of Government will fall upon a representative and well-qualified Indian who is in close touch with his community and fully possesses their confidence.

BENGALUR,
27th Nov. 1906.

1764. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that if there is going to be an Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the question of selection naturally arises. Is the new member to be Nawab Salimullah or Mr. K. G. Gupta? Both are of the type required by the Government. The appointment, however, is only a glass bead, with this difference, that while a glass bead is a valueless thing, the appointment would cost India at least Rs. 5,000 a month.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th Nov. 1906.

1765. As a proof of Sir Andrew Fraser's *aid* and persistence, the *Bengalee* refers to His Honour's opposition to the site of the proposed phthisical ward in connection with the Lewis Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjeeling. "Nolan Villa," which was originally selected, was abandoned out of deference to His Honour's wishes, and preparations for the work on another site, approved by two Civil Surgeons and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Messrs. Marindin and Williams were begun, but Sir Andrew Fraser has again revived his objections, and on this occasion has found a supporter in Colonel Crofts, the present Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, whose attitude of slavish obedience the Lieutenant-Governor deprives him of his right to be regarded as an unprejudiced witness.

BENGALUR,
27th Nov. 1906.

The journal therefore appeals to the Government of India to intervene in the matter, as a more undignified spectacle has never been presented by a Lieutenant-Governor.

1766. The *Bengalee*, in noticing the *Englishman's* elation at the dismissal of all the charges against Mr. Jack, c.s., asks if the *Englishman* expected any Court of justice in India would convict a European Civilian holding a position analogous to that of a District Magistrate of any criminal offence? The charges may have been dismissed, but it is impossible for any impartial reader of the papers of the case to have come to any other conclusion than that Mr. Jack had behaved like a veritable Jack in office.

BENGALUR,
28th Nov. 1906.

1767. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* agrees with the *Advocate* of Lucknow that Sir Andrew Fraser's proposal to remove the Sibpur Engineering College to Ranchi is another instance of Sir Andrew Fraser's *aid*, which is phenomenal. Considering the scathing criticism to which the Ranchi College scheme was subjected by the Government of India, it was thought that Sir Andrew Fraser would have resigned, but far from doing this he is seriously thinking of resubmitting his favourite scheme to that Government!

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th Nov. 1906.

III.—LEGISLATION.

1768. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that while the ostensible object of the Rent Bill is to improve the relations between landlord and tenant, it is abundantly

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
23rd Nov. 1906.

clear that the real object is to executivise the law Courts. Section 25 provides that if the executive authorities consider that a zamindar has illegally enhanced rents above the amount recorded in the record-of-rights, they are empowered to intervene with a view to reducing the rents. In other words, the revenue officers supersede the law Courts to which, under existing circumstances, an oppressed raiyat can confidently turn for justice. The danger of such an arrangement has been amply illustrated by the notorious Jack case and will, if carried out, generally result in the ruin of zamindars and raiyats alike. The former must come into collision with the Government, and will in consequence be deprived of the much-coveted certificate procedure. Section 24 of the Bill is even more obnoxious, inasmuch as it empowers a revenue officer to reject even a lawful agreement or compromise come to by landlord and tenant as regards the preparation of a record-of-rights. This is unique! It is executive interference from beginning to end, and there can be no stronger condemnation of such interference than the facts of the Jack case. What is the good of the Civil Courts if they are going to be nullified? It is true that they hamper executive officers in the perpetration of high-handed acts, but this, from the people's standpoint, should cause them to be preserved and not 'strangled.'

BIHAR HERALD,
21st Nov. 1906.

1769. So far as the *Bihar Herald* has been able to review the Bengal Tenancy Bill, it is of opinion that the object is

The Bengal Tenancy Bill. not to effect an equitable compromise between the conflicting claims of landlords and tenants, but to bring the former into the grip of the executive authorities of the district. The Bill professes to remove the hardships and losses experienced by zamindars in the collection of their rents by giving them the benefit of the certificate procedure. In order to secure this doubtful benefit, landlords must submit to their accounts being inspected by revenue officers. The journal considers that even the most subservient zamindar will shrink from accepting the certificate procedure if it is to be given on the above condition.

Again, clause 12 lays down that if the landlord does not grant his tenant a receipt for rent received, he (the landlord) might be punished with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Secondly, the offending landlord shall be tried not by a Magistrate, but by a revenue officer, namely, the Collector, against whose decision an appeal will lie to the Commissioner, whose finding shall not be open to revision by any Civil or Criminal Court in the land! If the trial is to proceed on the lines indicated in the Criminal Procedure Code, why should an appeal lie to the High Court?

INDIAN MIRROR,
24th Nov. 1906.

1770. The *Indian Mirror*, concluding a series of articles on the Bengal

Ibid.

Tenancy Bill, holds the view that the provisions of the Bill are designed to accommodate the landed classes and leave many of the most important tenant's rights to be determined by custom—a mysterious, intangible will-o-the-wisp, the pursuit of which frequently spells ruin to the raiyat. "We seem to be yet very far off from the day when the pious wish, expressed by Lord Lawrence, may be realised and the raiyat may become in reality, what he is now only in name, 'a freeman, a cultivator with the right to cultivate the land he holds.'"

HINDOO PATRIOT,
28th Nov. 1906.

1771. The *Hindoo Patriot* will offer suggestions on the Bengal Tenancy

Ibid.

Bill later, but for the present it expresses its appreciation of the measure generally, and denounces those who are indulging in mischievous criticisms. The Bill, it is urged, aims at the amelioration of the relations between landlord and tenant. Much of course remains to be done, but the first step has been made and this should have called forth public appreciation.

BENGALIAN,
29th Nov. 1906.

1772. The *Bengalee* commends the Hon'ble Babu Jogendra Nath Muker-

Sanitation in Bengal.

ji's proposal for the establishment of District Sanitary Boards to be attached to District Boards and a whole-time Health Officer to devote his undivided attention to sanitary matters, and says that if the opportunity now presented by the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act is permitted to slip away without any advance being made in this direction, then one may as well despair of the sanitary progress of the province.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1773. The *Indian Mirror* writes that the Indian National Congress of this year will meet under much more favourable circumstances than it has ever met before, for at no time

INDIAN MIRROR,
24th Nov. 1903.

The ensuing Congress. previously did it receive such recognition from high and unexpected quarters. All parties in India should therefore strive to make it a unique success. From what is going on at present, the *Mirror* says that it will not be presumptuous to infer that the Congress will one day be the Parliament of India, if ever the boon of self-government is conferred upon her.

1774. The *Indian Mirror* makes a comprehensive review of the state of feeling in all parts of the world, and finds that a sort of campaign has been opened between Asia and Africa on one side and Europe and America

INDIAN MIRROR,
25th Nov. 1903.

The war of races and the East and West.

on the other. The Orient is making every effort to regain the footing it has lost, and it is certain that she will rise to her former position. It is all through selfishness and jealousy that the Occident now finds itself in deadly conflict with the Orient. Having regard to all that is happening, it is time for the Western people to mend their ways and assume that attitude towards the Oriental races which will make for good feeling between them, as also for the peace of the world.

1775. The *Indian Nation* writes that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji, 'the great apostle of boycott and resignation,' has given 'a proof of his practical adhesion to that movement by allowing himself to be elected Chairman of the North Barrackpur Municipality'

INDIAN NATION,
26th Nov. 1903.

Divergence between Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's professions and actions.

1776. The *Indian Nation* points out that a political leader in this country is under a dual obligation. First, it is incumbent on him to know the wishes of his own

INDIAN NATION,
26th Nov. 1903.

Hints to leaders.

countrymen and to do what is best for them, and secondly, it is essential that he must be conversant with the methods and ideas of the British people who are in the position of the ruling race. Of these two duties the political leader in India is woefully ignorant, as the conduct of the partition agitation during the past 18 months will show. The idea of boycott was welcomed as a stroke of political genius. Boycott, it was supposed, would injure Manchester financially, the labourers would starve, there would be riots, and Parliament would be implored to rescind the partition. All these suppositions were the result of pitiable ignorance, and events have shown that instead of being a manifestation of genius, the boycott was an act of 'disastrous folly,' the sole result of which has been to perpetuate the partition. The policy of boycott has rendered it impossible for the Secretary of State to reverse the partition. Would the representative of a proud people be moved by menaces? Success would have been more possible had persuasion and argument been the means adopted.

1777. The *Indian Mirror* hopes that now that the Liberals are in power, the concession of appointing an Indian to the Secretary of State's Council will be granted, and that at the next Congress a resolution to that

INDIAN MIRROR,
27th Nov. 1903.

An Indian for the Secretary of State's Council.

effect may be passed. Any one of the three gentlemen, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, or Mr. Gokhale, whom rumour mentions in this connection, would prove an acquisition to the Council.

1778. To the *Indian Empire* the recent article of the *Times* on the causes of India's poverty appears to be an apology for the Home Charges and the enormous expenditure on

INDIAN EMPIRE,
27th Nov. 1903.

India's poverty.

Railway. As a correct analysis of the present situation the article fails. The self-sufficing character of the Indian village and the consequent imperfect division of labour, as also the defective arrangements for transport, are described as the principal causes of the poverty prevailing in this country. This diagnosis is a wrong one, for the conditions enumerated above have all along been present in India. The self-sufficiency of an Indian village may be an unmitigated evil, but how could it result in such hideous poverty as is present to-day? No, the Home charges have been steadily draining India's wealth, but the commercial policy of the State has been the principal cause of impoverishment. The indigenous industries have been killed, and a vast people

have to depend on so slender a reed as agriculture for their subsistence. As for railways, they have facilitated the introduction of foreign competition on most unequal terms.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
27th Nov. 1906.

1779. The *Indian Empire* writes that the Russian revolution has engaged the serious attention of the people of the East, in whose history it has marked a distinct epoch. They are struck with the almost superhuman endurance and strength of will of Russia's suffering millions, and view the revolution as a protest of the weak against the strong, as a struggle of right against might. It is typical of the eternal human rebellion against oppression and wrong. But were it not that this discontent were ever present in the world, there would be neither national nor individual advancement. It is this that leads the journal to lay before the public the facts of the Russian upheaval and the thoughts they suggest.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th Nov. 1906.

1780. It is apparent, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the Muhammadan Vigilance Committee is the work of some anti-Hindu officials, and it is significant also that this Committee should have sprung into existence just after the return of Sir Andrew Fraser to Bengal, and at a time when the feeling among Hindus and Muhammadans in East Bengal is improving.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
17th Nov. 1906.

1781. Continuing, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the real object of those who brought about the formation of this Committee is to create and maintain a difference between the two communities. If not, how is it that Muhammadans who have all their lives refrained from participating in politics, plunged into politics that might result in serious complications. How is it that a Vigilance Committee should suddenly spring up in Western Bengal, where no strained relations, real or alleged, have existed between Hindus and Musalmans, and how is it that the Committee should consist of members who have never been in touch with Bengal Musalmans? All these circumstances go to show that the Committee is not a *bond fide* institution. As there is no quarrel between Hindus and Musalmans, this new organisation is bound, in due course, to die of inanition.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th Nov. 1906.

1782. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* contrasts the wisdom of Akbar's policy with the unwisdom of the policy pursued by his successor, Aurungzeb, in regard to the Hindus, and considers that the present day administration has degenerated into something very similar to the administration which marked the decline of the Mogal Empire under Aurungzeb. Are not the Fullarian method of rule, the Mymensingh outrage, and the dismissal of the Barisal cases, indirect declarations of the anti-Hindu policy of the Emperor Aurungzeb? In the beginning the British Government in India was jealous of its reputation, but it has become apathetic with time, and to-day it feels no hesitation in withholding education from the people, allowing its famine-stricken subjects to die of starvation, disregarding solemn pledges, etc. Its sense of morality is being deadened.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
30th Nov. 1906.

1783. In a rambling article the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* inveighs against the English Government and its creed, which is to enslave nations and kill their industries. The result is that the moral perceptions of Englishmen are being deadened, and 'envy, vanity, pride, hauteur, cruelty, selfishness are becoming their guiding passions. In India this is particularly noticeable. The children of the soil are being ousted from every position worth holding both under the Government and even in Native States, unjust imposts are being levied, the Municipalities are gradually being officialised, and last, though not least, Musalmans are being put against their Hindu brethren.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.

OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 1st December, 1906.

B. S. Press—1.12.1906—32145—37—Q. W.

F. C. DALY,

Peral. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.